THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1797. [N° 1847.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ON LEASE.

TO be LET, a valuable FARM, near the Town of Newport, whereon is every neceſſary Building, with a ſmall Orchard, and a Privilege of procuring Plenty of Sea-Weed of the firſt Quality, beſides what is thrown upon the Shore of the Premiſes.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printers.

Newport Auguſt 28. 1797.

THE Subſcriber, intending to leave this Town and State this Fall, (perhaps for ſeveral Years) deſires all Perſons who have any Demands on him, to call and receive their Pay;—and all thoſe indebted to him, are requeſted to call and ſettle, by paying the Money, or giving good Security.—

Any Number of Cuſtomers are indebted to him, for whom he has a particular Friendſhip, he thinks it would be for their Intereſt to ſettle with him, in Preference to an Attorney—in whoſe Hands he ſhall leave all Buſineſs that may remain unſettled, when he leaves the Place.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport, Auguſt 28 1797.

THE Situation of the Affairs of ROBERT LAWTON, of Newport, Mariner, is ſuch, that he conſiders it neceſſary to give up his Eſtate into the Hands of his Creditors for the Payment of his Debts, which he has accordingly done.—This is therefore to notify all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid ROBERT LAWTON, that they exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber in New-York, or to THOMAS ROBINSON in Newport, that a Dividend may be made of his Eſtate among his Creditors

THOMAS PEARSALL.

New York, 15th of the 8th Month 1797.

For CHARLESTON (S C)

The SHIP MARIA,

ROBERT SHEFFIELD, MASTER;

Will poſitively leave New York the 30th of next Month.—She has very elegant Accommodations, ſails faſt, and is intended as a regular Packet.—The Care, Prudence, and Knowledge, of Capt. Sheffield is well known.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BUCKLEY & UNDERHILL, New York—or

WM. T. SLOCUM,

8*th Month* 28 1797. (Newport.

THE Subſcribers, Commiſſioners appointed by the Town-Council of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of ELIZABETH WHITFIELD late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and as the Time is expired, in which we were to adjuſt and Claims, the ſaid Town Council have allowed us Six Months longer to finiſh ſaid Buſineſs:—Theſe are therefore to notify all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them to either of us, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

SAMUEL VINSON,
JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Auguſt 7, 1797.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, *Adminiſtrator.*
SARAH PERRY *Adminiſtratrix.*

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW Building, 24 Feet Wide, in the Back-Street, ſituate between the Eſtates of Mr. Jonathan Nichols and Captain Oliver Read, ſuitable for a Dwelling Houſe, or ſuch other Purpoſe as the Purchaſer may think proper.—The ſaid Building to be removed.—For Terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, Auguſt 15, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 at the leaſt St. Ubes Salt.

For Sale, by

Chriſtopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

BOHEA,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chulang.

} TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,

Ruſſia clean Hemp,
Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted.
Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil-proof, by the Pipe.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,
Sugar, per Hogſhead,
6 by 8 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glaſs Ware aſſorted; of Glaſs Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Caſtile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholeſale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Caſk; Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholeſale or Retail; and a few Pounds of ſewing Silk.

Port; Sail of Old Madeira Wine. Sherry. Rum; Lon, Malaga, Claret, Brandy; Tea; Choco Porter, Brown Stout; Hyſon and other Articles in Sweet Oil;—and many

A few Punch Grocery Line, by Retail.

Windward Iſland K of 21 and 31 Proof

Alſo a few Hogſheads, cheap for Caſh.

Tierces of good

B H Portugal Pipe Moſſes

per Barrel, firſt Quality, Hogſhead;

Sugars, per Barrel.

Excellent Madeira

New England Rum, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity; Havanah White Sugar, by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce

Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel

A few Thouland Staves and Lath.

Alſo a few Board, Pipes, ſuitable for Caſks

Cheap for Cash.

Newport, July 25 1797

Freſh Advices from Europe

by ſeveral Arrivals at Philadelphia New York Boſton and Salem, viz

VIENNA, July 1.

THE Bank of Venice, which was once judged the ſafeſt in Europe, has failed.—So that many houſes, as well as private perſons muſt ſuffer, and ſome perſons will doubtleſs be abſolutely ruined.

The French Gen Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian Iſland of Corfu, has iſſued a proclamation in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to eſtabliſh a Republic. He urges them to remember the excellent Republics of Greece, which ſo many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect; and it is thought, that the whole Turkiſh government will ſink, and the ſpirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

The property of the King of Great Britain, in the Bank of Venice to a large amount, has been confiſcated by General Buonaparte.

ITALY, June 30.

General Mack, with deſpatches from Vienna, ſpent two days with Buonaparte at his head-quarters. The Pope's influence is continually decreaſing, and even in Rome, the people no longer regard him, but talk of uniting in the cauſe of liberty. In St. Marino they are oppoſed to all titles of nobility, and an entire reform is expected.

The Pope has iſſued a brief, in which he has required of the French prieſts to acknowledge the French Republic, under penalty of excommunication.

LISBON, June 18.

The heat of this climate has been fatal to many of the Engliſh troops. And the Portugueſe are diſpoſed, at every opportunity, to inſult the Engliſh officers. For three weeks, the city was in great conſternation. The diſpute began with the populace and the French emigrants. On the ſecond day, 3000 were collected to attack the emigrants. The appearance of armed force has at length made the danger to ſubſide; but two detachments of cavalry guard the city every night.

HAGUE, June 30.

The laſt letters from Dantzick ſtate, That the king of Pruſſia has prohibited the importation into his ſtate, of all ſorts of foreign Tobacco—This news has cauſed the higheſt alarm amongſt the Tobacco merchants and manufactures at Amſterdam.

MENTZ, July 8.

It is ſaid that the French have broken up 289 religious houſes in Belgium, which received from 5 to 6000 perſons.

PARIS, July 7.

Perfect tranquility reigns in this capital.—The 31ſt. on which it was prognoſticated there would be diſturbances, paſſed by very quietly. Even the moſt keen obſervers no longer perceive any ſymptoms of an approaching commotion.

The command of Italy is at preſent divided as follows:—General Bernadotte commands in Friuli; Serrurier from Conegliano to the Piave; Joubert at Baſſano; Baraguay d'Hilliers in the plain of Treviſo and the Dogado as far as the City of Venice and its dependences; Victor at Padua and its vicinity; Angereau at Verona and Vicenza, Balland at Breſcia and Bergamo.

Buonaparte's ſiſter, whoſe hand the noted ex deputy Freron, ſome time ago ſolicited, is to be married to Leclerc. General of cavalry, in the army of Italy. Her dowry is eſtimated at 500 000 livres.

Bonvet a ſon poſt as Rear Admiral of the Breſt fleet.

The Directory has ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred on the ſubject of the inſurrection of Lyons. "This city ſo important by its population and manufactures, whoſe inhabitants wiſh nothing but tranquility," ſays the meſſage, "has been for a long time the receptacle of a number of ſuſpicious perſons. The moſt frequently commit ſuſpicious acts of incendiaries are members of Jeſus, are formed into aſſemblies and led on by chiefs whoſe counter-revolutionary projects can no longer be doubted."

It is believed that Lyons will be declared to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

The National Inſtitute of Arts and Science held another public ſitting on the 3d inſtant, which was attended by a crouded audience.—Citizen Laupede made known, that the correſpondence with the great majority of the learned men in Europe, was finally eſtabliſhed. Talleyrand Perigord, whoſe late treatiſe on the ſubject of our relations with America, is yet in freſh remembrance, read a diſſertation on the advantages of the eſtabliſhment of new Colonies.

Citizen Adet, our former Miniſter near the United States, has brought with him ſeveral rare animals for the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

July 8.

The Emperor of Germany has notified to the Diet of Ratiſbon the concluſion of the pacific preliminaries between Germany and France, and that every thing premided under the mediation of a Congreſs, a ſpeedy and general peace.

July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports reſpecting the recommencement of hoſtilities in Italy.

In conſequence of the preliminaries of peace the French army had evacuated ſeveral parts of Italy, to which the Auſtrians returned. But the inhabitants of ſeveral places doubtleſs but little flattered by the viſit of the latter took arms and fired upon the ſoldiers to prevent their entry. Their reſiſtance however did not continue long. Thus in ſpite of all newſmongers and ſtockjobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11.

A Courier which arrived yeſterday from Italy, has brought deſpatches for the Directory—in which Gen. Buonaparte announces that Negociations with the Emperor continued.

July 12.

Recent and authentic accounts inform us that Lord MALMESBURY, upon his arrival at Liſle, paid a viſit to the French legation, who returned it the next day. The firſt conference took place yeſterday. As far as we can judge by the firſt interview; and by appearances the leaſt equivocal, the two legations will enter upon their negociations with equal intereſt, and equal diſpoſitions for Peace. We may therefore without reſerve, reſign ourſelves to the hopes of an immediate Peace.

HAMBURGH, July 19

At Rome, in the Printing office of the Propagunda Society, a rich variety of letters and characters have been found eſpecially of Greek and Oriental characters. Theſe are all demanded for the uſe of the French Republic, and will render its collection of types the moſt numerous, and beautiful, as well as moſt rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, June 22.

During Lord Bridport's cruize off Breſt, a mutiny broke out on board his Majeſty's ſhip La Pompe. Eighty-ſix of the crew were for taking the ſhip into Breſt; but all the reſt oppoſed them. Sixteen of the principal offenders are in confinement, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Minotaur, of 74 guns, now in Cauſand Bay.

LONDON, June 24.

Every Hamburgh mail that arrives, only increaſes the doubt and ſuſpicion that hangs over the nature of the preliminaries of peace, ſigned between the Emperor and the French Republic. All that has publicly tranſpired on the ſubject, is—that the Directory is ſuppoſed to be much diſpleaſed with Gen. Buonaparte, for having ſigned ſuch preliminaries; and we may therefore conclude, that they are more favourable to his Imperial Majeſty, than circumſtances warranted, in the opinion of the Executive government.—There is, however, reaſon to believe, that the French have gained all the material points for which they have contended, ſince their affairs took ſo very favourable a turn on the continent, viz. the guarantee of all the territories on the left banks of the Rhine, and within the courſe of the Meuſe; of Avignon, Nice, and Savoy, and, of courſe, the abſolute dependence of all thoſe little Princes, which border on the frontiers of France. The Emperor on the other hand, as an indemnity for the ceſſion of Belgium, is known to have had Mantua reſtored to him; and, it is ſaid, he will have a great part of the Venetian territories. The independence of Lombardy is the only part of the treaty officially communicated hither from Paris or Vienna.

The Redacteur of Tueſday contains the following official article under the head of miniſtry of marine: the privateer le Faun, Capt. Souvetre, has ſunk, after an action of two hours with the Engliſh packet boat the Eagle,

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1797. [N° 1847.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ON LEASE.

TO be LET, a valuable FARM, near the Town of Newport, whereon is every necessary Building, with a small Orchard, and a Privilege of procuring Plenty of Sea-Weed of the first Quality, besides what is thrown upon the Shore of the Premises.—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Newport August 28, 1797.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave this Town and State this Fall, (perhaps for several Years) desires all Persons who have any Demands on him, to call and receive their Pay;—and all those indebted to him, are requested to call and settle, by paying the Money, or giving good Security.——

As a Number of Customers are indebted to him, for whom he has a particular Friendship, he thinks it would be for their Interest to settle with him, in Preference to an Attorney—in whose Hands he shall leave all Business that may remain unsettled, when he leaves the Place.

ETHAN CLARKE.

Newport, August 28 1797.

THE Situation of the Affairs of ROBERT LAWTON, of Newport, Mariner, is such, as to render it necessary to give up his Estate into the Hands of his Creditors for the Payment of his Debts, which he has accordingly done.—This is therefore to notify all Persons, who have any Demands against the said ROBERT LAWTON, that they exhibit the same to the Subscriber in New-York, or to THOMAS ROBINSON in Newport, that a Dividend may be made of his Estate among his Creditors

THOMAS PEARSALL.

New York, 15th of the 8th Month 1797.

For CHARLESTON (S C)

The SHIP MARIA,

ROBERT SHEFFIELD, MASTER;

Will positively leave New York the 10th of next Month.—She has very elegant Accommodations, sails fast, and is intended as a regular Packet.—The Care, Prudence, and Knowledge, of Capt. Sheffield is well known.—For Freight or Passage, apply to BUCKLEY & UNDERHILL, New York—or

WM. T. SLOCUM,

8th Month 28th 1797. (Newport.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners, appointed by the Town-Council of Newport, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of ELIZABETH WHITFIELD late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and as the Time is expired, in which we were to adjust said Claims, the said Town Council have allowed us Six Months longer to finish said Business:—These are therefore to notify all Persons, who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring them to either of us, for the Purpose aforesaid.

SAMUEL VINSON,
JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

All those who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, *Administrator.*
SARAH PERRY *Administratrix.*

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW Building, 24 Feet Wide, in the Back-Street, situate between the Estates of Mr. Jonathan Nichols and Captain Oliver Read, suitable for a Dwelling House, or such other Purpose as the Purchaser may think proper.—The said Building to be removed.—For Terms, apply to THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 15, 1797.

For SALE, by

SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 [illegible] of the best St. Ubes Salt.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Russell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Chulang.

} TEAS, fresh, and of superior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp,
Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Russia and Swedes Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted.
Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.
West-India and New-England Rum per Hogshead,
Sugar per Hogshead,
6 by 8 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

Port, Sail of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Rum; Lon, Malaga, Claret, Brandy; Tea; Choco Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson other Articles in Sweet Oil;—and many

A few Punch Grocery Line, by Retail.

Windward Island K of 21 and 31 Proof

Also a few Hogsheads, cheap for Cash.

Molasses. Tierces of good

B R Portugal Prime Molasses,

Sugar, per Barrel, first Quality; Hogshead; Sugars, per Barrel.

New England Rum by the Hogshead, Barrel, or less Quantity; Havannah White Sugar by the Barrel or Box; Rice, by the Tierce Turpentine and Pitch by the Barrel.

A few Thousand Shingles and Lath, Also a few Board, Pipes, suitable for Casks, cheap for Cash.

Newport, July 25, 1797.

Fresh Advices from Europe

by several Arrivals at Philadelphia, New York Boston and Salem, viz

VIENNA, July 1.

THE Bank of Venice, which was once judged the safest in Europe, has failed.—So that many houses, as well as private persons must suffer, and some persons will doubtless be absolutely ruined.

The French Gen Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian Island of Corfu, has issued a proclamation in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a Republic. He urges them to remember the excellent Republics of Greece, which so many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect; and it is thought, that the whole Turkish government will sink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

The property of the King of Great Britain, in the Bank of Venice to a large amount, has been confiscated by General Buonaparte.

ITALY, June 30.

General Mack, with despatches from Vienna, spent two days with Buonaparte at his head-quarters. The Pope's influence is continually decreasing, and even in Rome, the people no longer regard him, but talk of uniting in the cause of liberty. In St. Marino they are opposed to all titles of nobility, and an entire reform is expected.

The Pope has issued a brief, in which he has required of the French priests to acknowledge the French Republic, under penalty of excommunication.

LISBON, June 18.

The heat of this climate has been fatal to many of the English troops. And the Portuguese are disposed, at every opportunity, to insult the English officers. For three weeks, the city was in great consternation. The dispute began with the populace and the French emigrants. On the second day, 3000 were collected to attack the emigrants. The appearance of armed force has at length made the danger to subside; but two detachments of cavalry guard the city every night.

HAGUE, June 30.

The last letters from Dantzick state, That the king of Prussia has prohibited the importation into his state, of all sorts of foreign Tobacco—This news has caused the highest alarm amongst the Tobacco merchants and manufacturers at Amsterdam.

MENTZ, July 8.

It is said that the French have broken up 289 religious houses in Belgium, which received from 5 to 6000 persons.

PARIS, July 7.

Perfect tranquility reigns in this capital.—The 3d inst. on which it was prognosticated there would be disturbances, passed by very quietly. Even the most keen observers no longer perceive any symptoms of an approaching commotion.

The command of Italy is at present divided as follows:—General Bernadotte commands in Friuli; Serrurier from Conegliano to the Piave; Joubert at Bassano; Baraguay d'Hilliers in the province of Treviso and the Dogado [illegible] city of Venice and its dependencies; Victor at Padua and its vicinity; Angerau at Verona and Vicenza, Balland at Brescia and Bergamo.

Buonaparte's sister, whose hand the noted ex-deputy Freron, some time ago solicited, is to be married to Laciese, General of cavalry, in the army of Italy. Her dowry is estimated at 500 000 livres.

[illegible] Bonvet is to have re-established citizen Bonvet in his post as Rear Admiral of the Brest fleet.

The Directory has sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred on the subject of the situation of Lyons. "This city so important by its population and manufactures, whose inhabitants wish nothing but tranquility," says the message, "has been for a long time the receptacle of a number of robbers. The frequently commit robberies—some of them assume the name of incendiaries—others knowners of Jesus, are formed into companies and led on by chiefs whose counter-revolutionary projects can no longer be doubted of.

It is believed that Lyons will be declared to be in a state of siege.

The National Institute of Arts and Science held another public sitting on the 3d instant, which was attended by a crowded audience.—Citizen Laupede made known, that the correspondence with the great majority of the learned men in Europe, was finally established. Talleyrand Perigord, whose late treatise on the subject of our relations with America, is yet in fresh remembrance, read a dissertation on the advantages of the establishment of new Colonies.

Citizen Adet, our former Minister near the United States, has brought with him several rare animals for the Museum of Natural History.

July 8.

The Emperor of Germany has notified to the Diet of Ratisbon the conclusion of the pacific preliminaries between Germany and France, and that every thing promised under the mediation of a Congress, a speedy and general peace.

July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports respecting the recommencement of hostilities in Italy.

In consequence of the preliminaries of peace the French army had evacuated several parts of Italy, to which the Austrians returned a But the inhabitants of several places doubtless but little flattered by the visit of the latter took arms and fired upon the soldiers to prevent their entry. Their resistance however did not continue long. Thus in spite of all newsmongers and stockjobbers, war will not break out again.

July 11.

A Courier which arrived yesterday from Italy, has brought despatches for the Directory—in which Gen. Buonaparte announces that Negociations with the Emperor continued.

July 12.

Recent and authentic accounts inform us that Lord MALMESBURY, upon his arrival at Lisle, paid a visit to the French legation, who returned it the next day. The first conference took place yesterday. As far as we can judge by the first interview; and by appearances the least equivocal, the two legations will enter upon their negociations with equal interest, and equal dispositions for Peace. We may therefore without reserve, resign ourselves to the hopes of an immediate Peace.

HAMBURGH, July 25

At Rome, in the Printing office of the Propaganda Society, a rich variety of letters and characters have been found especially of Greek and Oriental characters. These are all demanded for the use of the French Republic, and will render its collection of types the most numerous, and beautiful, as well as most rich in its variety, of any in all Europe.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, June 22.

During Lord Bridport's cruize off Brest, a mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ship La Pompe. Eighty-six of the crew were for taking the ship into Brest; but all the rest opposed them. Sixteen of the principal offenders are in confinement, on board his Majesty's ship Minotaur, of 74 guns, now in Cawsand Bay.

LONDON, June 24.

Every Hamburgh mail that arrives, only increases the doubt and suspicion that hangs over the nature of the preliminaries of peace, signed between the Emperor and the French Republic. All that has publicly transpired on the subject, is—that the Directory is supposed to be much displeased with Gen. Buonaparte, for having signed such preliminaries; and we may therefore conclude, that they are more favourable to his Imperial Majesty, than circumstances warranted, in the opinion of the Executive government.—There is, however, reason to believe, that the French have gained all the material points for which they have contended, since their affairs took so very favourable a turn on the continent, viz. the guarantee of all the territories on the left banks of the Rhine, and within the course of the Meuse; of Avignon, Nice, and Savoy, and, of course the absolute demolishment of all those little fortresses, which border on the frontiers of France. The Emperor on the other hand, as an indemnity for the cession of Belgium, is known to have had Mantua restored to him; and, it is tho't he will have a great part of the Venetian territories. The independence of Lombardy is the only part of the treaty officially communicated either from Paris or Vienna.

The Redacteur of Tuesday contains the following official article under the head of ministry of marine: the privateer le Faun, Capt. Sauveitre, has sunk, after an action of four hours with the English packet boat the Eagle,

[illegible] mahogany, copper-bottomed, carrying two eighteen pound carronades, and four swivels, bound from Santa Cruz to Liverpool.

It was stated in a Dutch paper, of a recent date, that the greatest dissentions had appeared in Holland on the subject of the new form of government; and that a member had the boldness to rise up in his place, at a late meeting of the National Convention, on the report of the debt, and the new partition of the Republic, and to denounce the new constitution, as unworthy of their acceptance.——The last Paris papers corroborate the information, by intimating, in a letter from Bruffels, June 6, that the French army of the North, "were crossing the Duchy of Cleves, in five columns, to enter Holland, where it is considered that their presence will be necessary at the time of the publication or acceptance of the new constitution; and for enforcing the new plan of finance, which meets with great opposition."

At a late court-martial held on board one of his Majesty's ships on a sailor who was accused of theft, one of his messmates who was a witness on the trial, was asked, after he had delivered his evidence, what was his opinion of the prisoner's character? Why, please your Honor, said he, I can't say I ever liked him, because he would never drink any thing but small beer, and your Honor knows *there never was a sober fellow, but at bottom was a rogue.*

The naval mania, if we may so call the mutinies among the sailors, has, we understand, been general —— It has broken out in the fleets of France and Holland as well as our own. Much as we regret the diligence, which the British Tars have heaped on themselves, it is some slight consolation, that our enemies have no hand in a condition to avail themselves of so critical a conjuncture.

A caricature that has lately appeared at Milan, has excited some curiosity.—Buonaparte is represented in a carriage along with Prince Charles, at the door of an inn.—The landlord asks, "Who is to pay the Reckoning?" A Venetian pulls him by the sleeve, and whispers, "*Never fear, it is our Republic.*"

ITALY.

Young Buonaparte has refused an invitation to a festival appointed by the inhabitants of the Island of Rhodes, to celebrate the victories of his brother, and the signing of the preliminaries of peace. The reasons he gives are, that in a Republic, fame is *personal*, and the laurels acquired by the Supporter of his Country do not descend to his family. "Were I, says he, to accept those thanks of distinction which you and your comrades have prepared for me, I should violate that principle which is the sacred basis of democracy. Besides, I should act contrary to the positive wishes of my brother, who demands no other festivals than the laurels which he has gathered in the field, and no other recompence, than the conscience of having done his duty."

At Brescia, the diplomas of Nobility, of upwards of an hundred Venetian families, have been burnt; six villages in the neighbourhood, which were in a State of Insurrection, plundered by the French, and the ringleaders of the Insurgents shot.

Venice and the Pope seem likely to become the political victims of Europe.—The Golden Book, the Robes of Ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Enfigns of Aristocracy, have been burned, and the greatest confusion prevails. Many of the rich nobles, especially those who have effates in Dalmatia, have gone under the protection of the Emperor, to Trieste.

June 25

QUARRELS—at PARIS—also betwixt the Council of 500 and the Directory.

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 22d inft. The spirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with that facility of temper which has always characterised them, seem on the point of being led to retrace the steps of the Revolution, and to recall some principles which they so totally overthrew. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circles of Paris to apologise for prejudice. The emigrants of all descriptions are crowding back into the country, and aristocracy, no longer dares shew itself under the mask even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the extinction of republican ideas, and a venal press is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the superstitions of their ancestors.

The [illegible] of the French Directory has lately received a mortifying check. Gohier President, at the close of a masterly speech on the finances said, addressing himself to the Council of 500, "The Directory presumes to expect your opinions. It has been proposed, that the report should be sent to the Directory. I do not wonder at this motion, since one of the three is demanded, in my presence, via I must be obliged to lay the secret before mankind. (The Council [illegible] with the most marked disapprobation.) —I [illegible] that the Directory should be taught [illegible] to alarm the public by indecent messages, [illegible] to confine [illegible] functions, to mutilate [illegible] and not [illegible] with your discussions. This speech excited [illegible] and resolutions of censure.

The Jacobins in the council of five hundred on the 19th inft. became furious, have been long divided on the 19th inft. became furious, and violent. In the course of them, the Directory have been treated with little ceremony. Poles, one of the members of the council, observed that there was the greatest danger in leaving the sole [illegible] of the public fortune in the hands of the Directory, and that their responsibility would be of little advantage when all the public resources should be exhausted. The project of Defmoliers was adopted; the object of which was, to deprive the Executive Directory of a discretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late message of the Directory to the council of 500, read in secret, contains a most alarming picture of the actual state of the finances. It begins communicating to the councils a memorial of Bureau of Police, respecting the hospitals, the prisons, and all the institutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony, must be shed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hospital at Paris, since the month of last December, 1500 have perished in consequence of bad nourishment, or rather the want of nurses, who were obliged to quit the hospital as their wages were not paid. The prisons suffer the same penalty, and there is good reason to believe, that for want of care, the prisoners may escape. The public functionaries experience the greatest delays in the payment of their salaries, and several of them have destroyed themselves. A long silence of consternation succeeded the reading of this message. Gilbert Desmoliers broke this silence by reproaching the Directory with the bad system of administration which it continued to pursue, the practice which it had of swallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributions, on the privilege which it regularly gave to the subtractors on objects the most sacred, such as the hospitals and the prisons. A warm discussion took place, which ended in the message being referred to the committee of finances.—(Tableau de la France et de L'Europe.)

On Thursday there was a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, when it appeared, that government had already repaid to the Bank a part of what was owing, and that in course of the year the whole debt of 5 [illegible] would be discharged; besides 1 [illegible] lent on the malt and land taxes [illegible], on exchequer bills, and other advances, making in the whole about 8,000,000. Rail.

July 5.

The channel fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, went into Torbay on Monday.

HULL, July 8

In our account of the state of politics this week, much interesting matter presents itself. In order to quiet the minds of the people of this country, every arrangement has been made for a negociation for peace. Commissioners young and old, have set forward, with the whole train of secretaries, clerks, couriers, messengers, &c. are safely landed on the territories of our enemies, and my Lord Malmesbury is conning over the questions he is to ask, and the answers he is allowed to make. But with all this pomp and mockery, we are inclined to think there is a very different scene actually playing in Paris; our very able Minister, perfectly persuaded that he can never obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, from the men now in power, would no doubt be forced to obtain a counter revolution in that country. Certain it is, that the party of the Royalists, taking advantage of the weakness of the present government, and having already secured many staunch friends in the last election, are pouring into Paris from all quarters. They boast that they are the most numerous in France; and their sanguine friends in this country have no doubt they shall ere long have the pleasure of hailing their king, Louis the XVIIIth, who confident of his strength, has written to the superior of the clergy in this Kingdom, that he hopes soon to be able to reward his faithful adherents.—We, who hope or nothing so much as peace, dread the effect of this exposition; for should it fail, & it be ever proved that our Minister had a hand in promoting it, How can we ever expect the blessings of peace under the *present administration?* Will not the inveteracy of the French government be increased, and will they not feel themselves called upon to revenge the insult; and would they not be justified in the eyes of Europe, if they were never to sheath the sword till they have exterminated or revolutionized this little island. Much as we boast, and justly as we value, the internal resources and undoubted valour of our country [illegible] and of the community we well know there are many places in which the most vulnerable; or which [illegible] Towns could [illegible] we must [illegible] there that our ships be chastised; if there is no ports open to receive us? Where is the power that can oppose the march of an army into Portugal, or prevent an irruption into Hanover, and an attack upon Hamburgh? Much therefore as it might be wished, that the ambition [illegible] views of the [illegible] disappointed—a counter revolution in Paris, and the Royalists be eventually successful, yet we dread the experiment, and sincerely hope that all these pretensions and vauntings now making by the Royalists at Paris are but intended to overawe the Directory, to induce them more earnestly to listen to honorable terms of peace.

Switzerland. Governors of France seem to have formed an infamous design of subjecting or bringing into famous design of subjecting or bringing into subjection all the small Raven of their own revolution, it is true repealed the decree [illegible] have, it is true repealed the decree [illegible] passed; but they are very loath to give up the [illegible] tion; but they are very loath to give up the plan, which that decree embraced.—They plan, which that decree embraced.—They did, after a bloody revolution, establish a democracy in the peaceful city of Geneva. This was at so early period after the change in France. Next Nice and Savoy receive the fraternal hug, and these places have never been able to disentangle themselves from the embraces of the young Republic. Some time after Belgium and Liege fall. The powers of Government are put into the hands of the disaffected, and the troops of the conquerors plant the tree of liberty. Next Holland submits; they make the conquest of this country upon skates; and the coffers and honours of the Magistracy, given up to the disaffected, soon make them true Republicans. They make further conquests in Italy and revolutionise as they go on. At length they force the Emperor to make peace. They erect part of their Italian conquests into a separate Republic; "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Towards the close of the war in Italy, some hot-headed Venitians attack the French prisoners. To resent this horrid insult, they subdue their country, establish a democracy, and seize on their fleet of 12 ships of the line. The people of Genoa could not agree among themselves. Buonaparte kindly undertakes to settle the difference. He marches a body of troops to their walls—they submit; he gives them a new government, and promises them his protection. The little Republic of Lucca, about 18 miles in length and 10 in breadth, not admitting of the participation of the *sans culottes* to the honors and emoluments of the State, Buonaparte, very fond of the poor in all countries, gives them a little more equality. A Directory and two Councils. And now in consequence of a dispute about the navigation of a lake, which the French had not time to settle properly till they had got rid of the Emperor, Buonaparte storms dreadfully at the Swiss Cantons, tells them of their infidelity towards the young Republic, and promises to teach them a little of the Rights of Man at the head of his army. Such is the conduct of this unambitious State, which long since disclaimed all ideas of making conquests. But not only has France brought all these powers under her authority or influence; but Rome, Naples and Sardinia are also prostrate at her feet: and she has even lately attempted to reach out her all subduing arm to the New World, and to separate the people of America from their wife and virtuous government. She has made peace, with Austria as an independant State, but then she could not help it.—Paine told them, they would never enjoy a solid peace, till the States around them were all revolutionized; they seem to have copied something from the Rights of Man.——The King of Prussia, that he might die as he has lived, for he is supposed to be at the point of death, has acknowledged the Batavian Republic, and in consequence the dethronement of his brother in law the Stadtholder.——The Emperor, it seems, will not sign the treaty of peace, till after the arrangements are made by the proposed Congress. In the mean time he is making preparations conformably to the old maxim "If you wish for peace prepare for war."—Notwithstanding the derangement of our navy by the late dreadful mutiny, Lord Bridport, the Earl of St. Vincent, and Admiral Duncan, have been, till within these few days, blocking up all the fleets of our enemies in their own ports. Lord Bridport has returned to port. Two of his ships are still in a state of mutiny. Admiral Duncan has solicited a reinforcement, as the Dutch fleet, with transports and 25,000 men, are preparing to sail.

OF THE JEWS.

Last April a complete schism took place among the German Jews who are very numerous in Holland. The majority of them who were decidedly in favor of the Batavian revolution, seceeded from the old church, and established a new synagogue. Anathemas and reciprocal maledictions were the consequence of this schism; the parties declared each other traitors against Israel. The Batavian magistrates have therefore taken the most effectual means to prevent an open war in Israel.

The Executive Directory by insisting that the French Jews should enjoy the same privileges in foreign countries as other Frenchmen, have given a severe blow to the European system of oppression which will be severely felt by many of the eastern monarchs.

The Austrian monarchy contains about two millions of Jews. Prussia including her new acquisitions in Poland one half a million, in Russia there are also about a million and in the German States. In all considerable number of, are treated as a those countries the [illegible] by the wrong of peculiar cast of mien with a red of [illegible] heaven to be portions practised upon those and the emigaries, furnish a considable obnoxious of the revenue of those places proportion those jurisdiction they reside On every thing they eat or drink, they are obliged to pay an additional tax, over and above their paid by Christians. In most places they are not permitted to own a house, [illegible] land property, and are therefore obliged to turn pedlars, or follow other commercial occupations. They are excluded from all civil and military employments. In many provinces, if a Jew happens to pass through a walled town or over a bridge, he is forced to pay the same toll for his person, as for a head of cattle, although other human beings who belong to any other sect pay nothing. In some of the towns in the German empire, a Jew is not even permitted to stay a single night, but obliged to walk on till he reaches some more charitable place, where a Jew's beard is not thot a sufficient argument to deny a shelter to a fellow man.

It is self evident that a Jew who carries on some branch of commerce in Germany, Austria, &c. and is exempted from all the above vexatory restrictions, and oppressive taxes on account of his being a French citizen, has a decided advantage over any other individual of the same sect who is no French citizen. The consequence will in consequence, be obliged to abolish all the oppressive regulations concerning that sect, and give up the lucrative privilege of [illegible] the Israelites, otherwise the latter particularly the rich class, will hasten to emancipate themselves by becoming French citizens. The migration of the Jews is the more easy, since they possess no landed property.

Persecution by treating the Jews as a peculiar class of men, unworthy of enjoying the immunities granted to other sects has done every thing to perpetuate the obnoxious sect which is wished to annihilate; but tolerance by placing the Jews on the same footing with other sects will soon efface those peculiar marks which at present so strikingly distinguish them from people of other persuasions.

CHARLESTON, [illegible] 31.

Blount's letter being intercepted, accounted for.

Carey, to whom Blount wrote the letter, is a bluftering fellow, very fond of whiskey; after the receipt of the letter, he frequently boasted [illegible] expressions in his drinking bouts, that he had a letter in his possession, from one of the first characters in the United States, the contents of which would hang him or make his fortune.——The principal of the factory of the United States at Tellico, often heard him make use of these expressions, and taking an opportunity, plyed Carey closely enough with his favourite liquor, to enable him to get possession of the letter, with which he immediately started express to the President.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Le Regent captured on Saturday last the brig Sally, Capt. Venn, from hence to Jamaica, and sent her to Guadaloupe. Capt. Venn, his mate, and 4 of his men, were put on board the Friends from the privateer.

About six weeks ago, a person who lives in Aughquaga, on the Susquehannah river, shot a fine young buck, at some distance from his farm. Having skinned and dressed it in the hunter's style, he wrapt the skin together, and fixed it suspended from the limb of a tree that it might be safe, and beyond the reach of wild beasts, till he could conveniently return for it. He carried home his game, and suspended it in that apartment of his house where was employed for his kitchen and parlour. In another apartment he slept with his family. About midnight he heard a noise in his outer room, and suspected that some persons were about to plunder him of his venison; for in the country, neither doors nor windows are secured with much care,—he cautiously rose, lighted a candle, and sprang into the room. He was instantly saluted with a whizz, and felt his face bedewed, with spitting. On looking forward, he saw a large Panther, with sparkling eyes, ready to dart upon him;—to advance or retreat, seemed equally dangerous. Keeping his eye fixed on his enraged guest, and the light before him, he called to his wife to reach him his gun.—Placing her behind him, while she held the candle before her husband, they were both ready to leap back, and secure themselves by shutting the door. [illegible] —The Panther fell, mortally wounded. On feeling the buffaloe, curious to relate, and difficult to be credited, he found the skin of his buck brought home, by his visitant, and laid on the floor. [Alb. Chron.]

Discovery!—A box of Goods, entered as a box of tape, worth 800 dollars, brought by the ship America, Capt. Ewing, from Hamburg, having been suspected of containing other goods, was opened at the Custom-House, and found to contain upwards of 800 gold watches, worth near 11,000 dollars, which are of course forfeited.

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board the Irresistable man of war, to his friend in Hamilton, dated May 5, off Cadiz.

"By a vessel just now come out of Cadiz we understand Mr. Muir is not dead, but badly wounded in the [illegible] He came home a state prisoner [illegible] taken up at the Havannah [illegible]

three mulled veſſel, copper-bottomed, carrying, two eighteen pound caronades, and four swivels, bound from Santa Cruz to Liverpool.

It was ſtated in a Dutch paper, of a recent date, that the greateſt diſſentions had appeared in Holland on the ſubject of the new form of government; and that a member had the boldneſs to riſe up in his place, at a late meeting of the National Convention, on the report of the debt, and the new partition of the Republic, and to denounce the new conſtitution, as unworthy of their acceptance.——The laſt Paris papers corroborate the information, by intimating, in a letter from Bruſſels, June 6, that the French army of the North, "were croſſing the Dutchy of Cleves, in five columns, to enter Holland, where it is conſidered that their preſence will be neceſſary at the time of the publication or acceptance of the new conſtitution; and for enforcing the new plan of finance, which meets with great oppoſition."

At a late court-martial held on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips on a ſailor who was accuſed of theft, one of his meſſmates who was a witneſs on the trial, was aſked, after he had delivered his evidence, what was his opinion of the priſoner's character? Why, pleaſe your Honor, ſaid he, I can't ſay I ever liked him, becauſe he would never drink any thing but ſmall beer, and your Honor knows *there never was a ſober fellow, but what was a rogue.*

The naval mania, if we may ſo call the mutinies among the ſailors, has, we underſtand, been general.—It has broken out in the fleets of France and Holland as well as our own. Much as we regret the diſgrace, which the Britiſh Tars have heaped on themſelves, it is ſome ſlight conſolation, that our enemies have not been in a condition to avail themſelves of ſo critical a conjuncture.

A caricature that has lately appeared at Milan, has excited ſome curioſity.——Buonaparte is repreſented in a carriage along with Prince Charles, at the door of an inn.—The landlord aſks, "Who is to pay the Reckoning?" A Venetian pulls him by the ſleeve, and whiſpers, "*Never fear, it is our Republic.*"

ITALY.

Young Buonaparte has refuſed an invitation to a feſtival appointed by the inhabitants of the Iſland of Corcyra, to celebrate the victories of his brother, and the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace. The reaſons he gives are, that in a Republic, fame is *perſonal*, and the laurels acquired by the Supporter of his Country do not extend to his family. "Were I, ſays he, to accept thoſe marks of diſtinction which you and your comrades have prepared for me, I ſhould violate that principle which is the ſacred baſis of democracy. Beſides, I ſhould act contrary to the poſitive wiſhes of my brother, who demands no other feſtivals than the laurels which he has gathered in the field, and no other recompence, than the conſcience of having done his duty."

At Breſcia, the diplomas of Nobility, of upwards of an hundred Venetian families, have been burnt; ſix villages in the neighbourhood, which were in a ſtate of inſurrection, plundered by the French, and the ring-leaders of the inſurgents ſhot.

Venice and the Pope ſeem likely to become the political victims of Europe.—The Golden Book, the Robes of Ceremony of the Nobles and Senators, and other Enſigns of Ariſtocracy, have been burned, and the greateſt confuſion prevails. Many of the rich nobles, eſpecially thoſe who have eſtates in Dalmatia, have gone under the protection of the Emperor, to Trieſte.

June 25.

QUARRELS—at PARIS—alſo betwixt the Council of 500 and the Directory.

We have received the Paris Journals up to the 22d inſt. The ſpirit of party runs high in France, where the people, with that facility of temper which has always characteriſed them, ſeem on the point of being led to retrace the ſteps of the Revolution, and to recall ſome principles which they ſo totally overthrew. Every thing is governed by faction; and it is now the mode of the elegant circles of Paris to apologiſe for prejudice. The emigrants of all deſcriptions are crowding back into the country, and ariſtocracy, no longer ſhelters itſelf under the maſk even of moderation. Societies are formed avowedly for the contraſt of republican ideas, and a venal preſs is actively engaged in preparing the public mind for a gradual return to the ſuperſtition of their anceſtors.

The government of the French Directory lately received a mortifying check. Gilbert Deſmoliers, at the cloſe of a miſerly ſpeech on the finances ſaid, addreſſing himſelf to the Council of 500, "The Directory preſumes to criticiſe your opinions. It has been propoſed, that my report ſhould be ſent to the Directory. I do not wonder at this motion, ſince one of the directors demanded, in my preſence, that I ſhould be obliged to lay the ſpeech I delivered on their table. (The Council expreſſed in the moſt marked diſapprobation.)—I highly cenſure the Directory ſhould be ſo raſh as to alarm the public by indecent meſſages, and to confine itſelf to its functions, ſo wiſely regulated, and not meddle with your diſcuſſions." This ſpeech coincided ſo by the council with the greateſt applauſe and received with ſtrong indications of general approbation.

The diſcuſſions in the council of five hundred on the ſubject of finance, have been long and violent. In the courſe of them, the Directory have been treated with little ceremony. Meſſrs. one of the members of the council, obſerved, that there was the greateſt danger in leaving the men maſters of the public fortune, and that their reſponſibility would be of little advantage when all the public reſources ſhould be exhauſted. The project of Deſmoliers was adopted; the object of which was, to deprive the Executive Directory of a diſcretionary power in the application of the public funds.

A late meſſage of the Directory to the council of 500, read in ſecret, contains a moſt alarming picture of the actual ſtate of the finances. It begins communicating to the councils a memorial of Bureau of Police, reſpecting the hoſpitals, the priſons, and all the inſtitutions of humanity. Bitter tears of agony, muſt be ſhed when one reads the following details contained in this report.—Out of 1800 infants placed in the foundling hoſpital at Paris, ſince the month of laſt December, 1500 have periſhed in conſequence of bad nouriſhment, or rather the want of nurſes, who were obliged to quit the hoſpital as their wages were not paid. The priſons ſuffer the ſame penality, and there is good reaſon to believe, that for want of care, the priſoners may eſcape. The public functionaries experience the greateſt delays in the payment of their ſalaries, and ſeveral of them have deſtroyed themſelves. A long ſilence of conſternation ſucceeded the reading of this meſſage. Gilbert Deſmoliers broke this ſilence by reproaching the Directory with the bad ſyſtem of adminiſtration which it continued to purſue, the practice which it had of ſwallowing up, by anticipation, the product of the contributions, on the privilege which it regularly gave to the cobtractors on objects the moſt ſacred, ſuch as the hoſpitals and the priſons. A warm diſcuſſion took place, which ended in the meſſage being referred to the committee of finances.—(Tableau de la France et de L'Europe.)

On Thurſday there was a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, when it appeared, that government had already repaid to the Bank a part of what was owing, and that in courſe of the year the whole debt of 5,000,000l. would be diſcharged; beſides 1,200,000l. lent on the malt and land taxes 500,000l. on exchequer bills, and other advances, making in the whole about 8,000,000l. ſterl.

July 5.

The channel fleet under the command of Lord Bridport, went into Torbay on Monday.

HULL, July 8

In our account of the ſtate of politics this week, much intereſting matter preſents itſelf. In order to quiet the minds of the people of this country, every arrangement has been made for a negociation for peace. Commiſſioners young and old, have ſet forward, with the whole train of ſecretaries, clerks, couriers, meſſengers, &c. are ſafely landed on the territories of our enemies, and my Lord Malmeſbury is conning over the queſtions he is to aſk, and the anſwers he is allowed to make. But with all this pomp and mockery, we are inclined to think there is a very different ſcene actually playing in Paris; our very able Miniſter, perfectly perſuaded that he can never obtain indemnity for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future, from the men now in power, would no doubt be reſorted to obtain a counter revolution in that country. Certain it is, that the party of the Royaliſts, taking advantage of the miſdeeds of the preſent government, and having already ſecured many ſtaunch friends in the laſt election, are pouring into Paris from all quarters. They boaſt that they are the moſt numerous in France; and their ſanguine friends in this country have no doubt they ſhall ere long have the pleaſure of hailing their king, Louis the XVIIIth, who confident of his ſtrength, has written to the ſuperior of the clergy in this kingdom, that he hopes ſoon to be able to reward his faithful adherents.—We, who hope for nothing ſo much as peace, dread the effect of this expoſition; for ſhould it fail, & it be ever proved that our Miniſter had a hand in promoting it, how can we ever expect the bleſſings of peace under the preſent adminiſtration? Will not the inveteracy of the French government be increaſed, and will they not feel themſelves called upon to revenge the inſult; and would they not be juſtified in the eyes of Europe, if they were never to ſheath the ſword till they have exterminated or revolutionized this little iſland. Much as we boaſt, and juſtly as we value, the internal reſources and undoubted valour of our country [illegible] every one of the community [illegible] well know there are many places through which ſhe may be wounded.—For what end ſhall we manufacture; or whither ſhall our ſhips be chartered; if there be no ports open to receive us? Where is the power that can oppoſe the march of an enemy into Portugal, or prevent an irruption into Hanover, and an attack upon Hamburgh? Much therefore as it might be wiſhed, that the ambitious views of the preſent [illegible] diſappointed—a counter revolution muſt take place, and the Royaliſts be eventually ſucceſsful, yet we dread the experiment, and ſincerely hope that all theſe preteſions and vauntings now making by the Royaliſts at Paris are but intended to overawe the Directory, to induce them more earneſtly to liſten to honorable terms of peace.

Some Governors of France ſeem to have bringing into famous deſign of ſubjecting of tion all the ſmall Ravens of their own revolu- have, it is true repealed the de- ſation; but they are very loath to give up the pan, which that decree embro- ſh, after a bloody revolution, eſt a demo- cracy in the peaceful city of Geneva. This was at an early period after the change in France. Next Nice and Savoy receive the fraternal hug, and theſe places have never been able to diſentangle themſelves from the embraces of the young Republic. Some time after Belgium and Liege fall. The powers of Government are put into the hands of the diſaffected, and the troops of the conqueror plant the tree of liberty. Next Holland ſubmits; they make the conqueſt of this country upon ſkaites; and the coffers and honours of the Magiſtracy, given up to the diſaffected, ſoon make them true Republicans. They make further conqueſts in Italy and revolutionize as they go on. At length they force the Emperor to make peace. They erect part of their Italian conqueſts into a ſeparate Republic: "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Towards the cloſe of the war in Italy, ſome hot-headed Venitians attack the French priſoners. To reſent this horrid inſult, they ſubdue their country, eſtabliſh a democracy, and ſeize on their fleet of 12 ſhips of the line. The people of Genoa could not agree among themſelves. Buonaparte kindly undertakes to ſettle the difference. He marches a body of troops to their walls—they ſubmit; he gives them a new government, and promiſes them his protection. The little Republic of Lucca, about 10 miles in length and 10 in breadth, not admitting of the participation of the *ſans culottes* to the honors and emoluments of the State, Buonaparte, very fond of the poor in all countries, gives them a little more equality. A Directory and two Councils. And now in conſequence of a diſpute about the navigation of a lake, which the French had not time to ſettle properly till they had got rid of the Emperor, Buonaparte ſtorms dreadfully at the Swiſs Cantons, tells them of their infidelity towards the young Republic, and promiſes to teach them a little of the Rights of Man at the head of his army. Such is the conduct of this unambitious ſtate, which long ſince diſclaimed all ideas of making conqueſts. But not only has France brought all theſe powers under her authority or influence; but Rome, Naples and Sardinia are alſo proſtrate at her feet: and ſhe has even lately attempted to reach out her all ſubduing arm to the New World, and to ſeparate the people of America from their wiſe and virtuous government. She has made peace, with Auſtria as an independant ſtate, but then ſhe could not help it.—Paine told them, they would never enjoy a ſolid peace, till the ſtates around them were all revolutionized; they ſeem to have copied ſomething from the Rights of Man.——The King of Proſſia, that he might die as he has lived, for he is ſuppoſed to be at the point of death, has acknowledged the Batavian Republic, and in conſequence the dethronement of his brother in law the Stadtholder.——The Emperor, it ſeems, will not ſign the treaty of peace, till after the arrangements are made by the propoſed Congreſs. In the mean time he is making preparations conformably to the old maxim "If you wiſh for peace prepare for war."—Notwithſtanding the derangement of our navy by the late dreadful mutiny, Lord Bridport, the Earl of St. Vincent, and Admiral Duncan, have been, till within theſe few days, blocking up all the fleets of our enemies in their own ports. Lord Bridport has returned to port. Two of his ſhips are ſtill in a ſtate of mutiny. Admiral Duncan has ſolicited a reinforcement, as the Dutch fleet, with tranſports and 75,000 men, are preparing to ſail.

OF THE JEWS.

Laſt April a complete ſchiſm took place among the German Jews who are very numerous in Holland. The majority of them who were decidedly in favor of the Batavian revolution, ſeceeded from the old church, and eſtabliſhed a new ſynagogue. Anathemas and reciprocal maledictions were the conſequence of this ſchiſm; the parties declared each other traitors againſt Iſrael. The Batavian magiſtrates have therefore taken the moſt effectual means to prevent an open war in Iſrael.

The Executive Directory by inſiſting that the French Jews ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges in [illegible] countries, as other French [illegible] the European ſyſtem of oppreſſion which will be ſeverely felt by many of the eaſtern monarchs.

The Auſtrian monarchy contains about two millions of Jews. Proſſia including her new acquiſitions in Poland, about half a million, in Ruſſia there are alſo about a million and in the German ſtates. In all conſiderable number of [illegible] are treated as a peculiar caſt of men with a red [illegible] in thoſe countries the [illegible] med by the wrath of heaven to be mortified and the [illegible] practiſed upon thoſe and the ſtrangers, furniſh a conſtant [illegible] obnoxious of the revenue of thoſe places [illegible] proves thoſe juriſdiction they reſide On every thing they eat or drink, they are obliged to pay an additional tax, over and above that paid by Chriſtians. In moſt parts they are not permitted to own a houſe, [illegible] any landed property, and are therefore obliged to turn pedlars, or follow other commercial occupations. They are excluded from all civil and military employments. In many provinces, if a Jew happens to paſs through a walled town or over a bridge, he is forced to pay the ſame toll for his perſon, as for a head of cattle, although other human beings who belong to any other ſect pay nothing. In ſome of the towns in the German empire, a Jew is not even permitted to ſtay a ſingle night, but obliged to walk on till he reaches ſome more charitable place, where a Jew's beard is not tho't a ſufficient argument to deny a ſhelter to a fellow man.

It is ſelf evident that a Jew who carries on ſome branch of commerce in Germany, Auſtria, &c. and is exempted from all the above vexatory reſtrictions, and oppreſſive taxes on account of his being a French citizen, has a decided advantage over any other individual of the ſame ſect who is no French citizen. The monarchs will in conſequence, be obliged to aboliſh all the oppreſſive regulations concerning that ſect, and give up the lucrative privilege at [illegible] the Iſraelities, otherwiſe the latter particularly the rich claſs, will haſten to emancipate themſelves by becoming French citizens. The migration of the Jews is the more eaſy, ſince they poſſeſs no landed property.

Perſecution by treating the Jews as a peculiar claſs of men, unworthy of enjoying the immunities granted to other ſects has done every thing to perpetuate the obnoxious ſect which it wiſhed to annihilate; but tolerance by placing the Jews on the ſame footing with other ſects will ſoon efface thoſe peculiar marks which at preſent ſo ſtrikingly diſtinguiſh them from people of other perſuaſions.

CHARLESTON, July 31.

Blount's letter being intercepted, accounted for.

Carey, to whom Blount wrote the letter, is a bluſtering fellow, very fond of whiſky; after the receipt of the letter, he frequently boaſted to his companions in his drinking bouts, that he had a letter in his poſſeſſion, from one of the firſt characters in the United States, the contents of which would hang him or make his fortune.——The principal of the factory of the United States at Tellico, often heard him make uſe of theſe expreſſions, and taking an opportunity, plyed Carey cloſely enough with his favourite liquor, to enable him to get poſſeſſion of the letter, with which he immediately ſtarted expreſs to the Preſident.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

Le Regent captured on Saturday laſt the brig Sally, Capt. Venn, from hence to Jamaica, and ſent her to Guadaloupe. Capt. Venn, his mate, and 4 of his men, were put on board the Friends from the privateer.

About ſix weeks ago, a perſon who lives in Anghquaga, on the Suſquehannah river, ſhot a fine young buck, at ſome diſtance from his farm. Having ſkinned and dreſſed it in the hunter's ſtyle, he wrapt the ſkin together, and fixed it ſuſpended from the limb of a tree, that it might be ſafe, and beyond the reach of wild beaſts, till he could conveniently return for it. He carried home his game, and ſuſpended it in that apartment of his houſe which was employed for his kitchen and parlour. In another apartment he ſlept with his family. About midnight he heard a noiſe in his outer room, and ſuſpected that ſome perſons were about to plunder him of his veniſon; for in the country, neither doors nor windows are ſecured with much care,—he cautiouſly roſe, lighted a candle, and ſprang into the room.—He was inſtantly ſaluted with a whizz, and felt his face bedewed, with ſpitting. On looking forward, he ſaw a large Panther, with ſparkling eyes, ready to dart upon him;—to advance or retreat, ſeemed equally dangerous. Keeping his eye fixed on his enraged gueſt, and the light before him, he called on his wife to reach him his gun.—Placing her behind him, while ſhe held the candle before her huſband, they were both ready to leap back, and ſecure themſelves by ſhutting [illegible]—The Panther fell, mortally wounded. On ſeeling the buſineſs, curious to relate, and difficult to be credited, he found the ſkin of his buck brought home, by his viſitant, and laid on the floor. [Alb. Chron.]

Diſcovery!—A box of Goods, entered as a box of tape, worth 800 dollars, brought by the ſhip America, Capt. Ewing, from Hamburg, having been ſuſpected of containing other goods, was opened at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and found to contain upwards of 800 gold watches, worth near 11,000 dollars, which are of courſe forfeited.

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board the Irreſiſtable man of war, to his friend in Hamilton, dated May 5, off Cadiz.

"By a veſſel juſt now come out of Cadiz we underſtand Mr. Muir is not dead, but badly wounded in the [illegible] He came home a ſtate priſoner [illegible] taken up at the Havannah [illegible]

glish fri. Hays made his ape from the gate aft we board- her, where I saw one of his ...rasien and countrymen."

An extraordinary instance is related a Charleston paper of the recovery a man from desperate case of the ...w fever, by being accidentally ...hed in Tar.

ALBANY, August 21.

A gentleman of veracity, this day ...n Niagara, info...e us, that a de- ...ment of 60 men, wi...h two field ...es had left that poft, a few weeks ... for the Miſſippi; and that the ... which remain amount to about ... with four field pieces: That they ... recently been viſited by a party of ...1000 Indians, moſtly of the 6 Na- ...Recc...mpanied by Col. Brandt and ...Head Men; that they were trea- ...the ...h liberal hoſpitality, and appeared ...ſo...in...affected towards the United ...States...The objeſt of this viſit we did ...not le...

August 25.

By M...Gen...of the United States ...34 regiment, who arrived in this city on Monday laſt, we are informed, that he left Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, the 15th May laſt, and travel- ...through the North-Weſtern Ter- ...ritory to Detroit; that as far as he ...could diſcover, the Indians ſhewed no hoſtile diſpoſition towards the United States, although their minds appeared to be much agitated, and many of them were moving off to the Spaniſh ſide of the Miſſiſippi. The ſpirit of deſertion which had prevailed amongſt the American troops at Detroit, had conſiderably ceaſed previous to his departure, in conſequence of ſtrong meaſures being ...by Brigadier General Wilkinſon. Great cordiality ſubſiſted between the American and Britiſh officers in that quarter.

The electioneering campaign is already opening, ſays a correſpondent, and the Chancellor of the State, the Hon. R. R Livingſton, is talked of as candidate for the Chair of Government at the general Election to be holden in April next.

BENNINGTON, Auguſt 3.

A quantity of purging Salts, manufactured from a ſpring in Orwell, in this State, has been exhibited to the diſtrict medical ſociety, which are found to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the imported ſalts:—They are leſs cauſtic, and milder in their operation.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 24.

A meeting has been called in Virginia, for the purpoſe of recommending amendments to the Conſtitution.

Auguſt 26.

National Debt and Reſources of France and England.

Citizen St. Aubin has juſt made a comparative ſtatement of the public debt of France and that of England. He ſtates the capital of the debt of England to be 400 millions, that of France to be 200,833,666 l. ſterling. The population of England 10 millions; that of France 28 millions. Share of each individual in the debt of England 30l. ſterling; in France, 7 l. 5s. 4d. ſterling. Each acre is loaded with a portion of the capital, in England, about 6 l. 5s. in France, 1l. 13s 4d. ſterling. Effective ſpecie in England 25,000,000l. to France 66,000,000 l. ſterling.

The Faſhions at Paris for Women.

White, violet, ſlate blue Shamoy robes, with a triangular opening upon the boſom; with neck *à Pantique*. Like men's ſhirt—*Head Dreſs*. Wigs of Cheſnut, lighter colour, or ...th colour; *chignon* turned up Spencer hat, caps tied under the chin with black velvet; iron grey or ſlate colored ſtockings, and flat ſhoes.

Auguſt 31.

Diſpatches from General Pinckney were received yeſterday, by the arrival from Amſterdam, directed to the Secretary of State.

According to our private letters from Philadelphia, the fever there becomes more alarming. The ſtatement of Burials in the different burying places for 48 hours, is 86 grown perſons and 14 children.

BOSTON, Sept. 2

We do not remember any period, when the proſpect of a ſpeedy General Peace in Europe, was more auſpicious than at preſent. We confeſs we have experienced ſeveral diſappointments on the ſubject:—But there has not been ſo many concurring circumſtances to build a well grounded expectation on, as now preſent themſelves. The honorable reception of Lord Malmeſbury in France, which was certainly the act of the Directory; the pacific ſentiments of the Councils of the belligerent nations; and the readineſs of both the French Directory and Britiſh Miniſtry to proceed to an *open* diſcuſſion on the ſubject, after the correſpondence that has been *privately* kept up by couriers, ſince Lord Malmeſbury's diſmiſſal; are indications of a pacific termination of the diſcuſſion at an early period.—Added to this, almoſt every arrival ſpeaks of Peace.

We were yeſterday favoured with the following *a propos* communication:

FROM GLOUCESTER, Aug. 31.

"Capt. Girdler arrived here this afternoon from Bourdeaux, in 42 days paſſage. Five days ago he ſpoke a Frigate bound into Halifax, from which he was informed, that they had two day's before ſpoke a Packet from England; the Lieutenant of which informed them, that a Peace between Great Britain and France had been concluded upon:—That the Packet brought the official news, and that it might be depended on.——☞ *If the Packet above mentioned had the* July *mail on board, the account may be authentic; and, ſailing as late as the* 23*d of* July, *would give her thirty days before ſpoke with.*

The U. S. Frigate Conſtitution, it is ſaid, will be launched about the 21ſt inſt. She is coppered, and in a ſtate of much forwardneſs.

The orders for the uniform dreſſes of the officers has been received.

It is a pleaſing fact, that Mr. Ivory Holland, of Mohawk river, (about 54 years old) late of Peterſham, and formerly an officer in the Maſſachuſetts continental army, has married off FOURTEEN DAUGHTERS, all of which are now living and in good health—by whom he becomes the Grand Parent of more than FORTY CHILDREN! Why need we be ſolicitous to encourage foreign emigration, when we ſo rapidly increaſe in population at home?

By the requeſt of the Selectmen, His Excellency the Governor has directed that all veſſels from the Weſt India Iſlands, Spaniſh Maine, or ports of the United States to the Southward of New York, be detained at Caſtle William, till aſcertained to be free from any infectious diſtemper.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 2.

Various exaggerated Accounts have prevailed in the Country, reſpecting the Progreſs of the Yellow Fever in this Town, which have prevented ſome of our Country Friends from coming in as uſual. The Aſſurances of the Town Council, publiſhed in this Day's Gazette, muſt convince every one that the Town may be viſited with perfect Safety.

NEWPORT, September 5.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to convene at Briſtol, on Monday next, by Adjournment.

At the annual Town Meeting, held here on Tueſday laſt, for the Choice of Repreſentatives, to ſit in the General Aſſembly at October Seſſion, the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; Mr. JOHN L BOSS, Col. ARCHIBALD CRARY, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON jun Mr. SAMUEL CARR, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

The Votes for 11 Repreſentative for this State in the Congreſs of the United States, were chiefly divided between Judge TILLINGHAST, and JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſq,—From the moſt correct Statement we could obtain, the Votes are as follow:—Tillinghaſt 1267—Burrill 1078—Scattering 196.

A Paris Paper of June 26 mentions that "The Emperor has conſented to the Releaſe of La Fayette, on Condition that the Prince and Princeſſes of the Houſe of Bourbon ſhould alſo be ſet at Liberty and put in Poſſeſſion of their Property. As this laſt Article has been already reſolved on by the Council of Five Hundred, the Enlargement of La Fayette muſt ſoon take Place."

An "American Poſt Office," has lately been eſtabliſhed at Hamburg, through which Letters from the United States are carefully and promptly tranſmitted to any Part of Europe.

The malignant Fever ſtill prevails at Philadelphia, and we ſhould conceive with conſiderable Fatality and Violence, by the Length and the Number of eccentric Publications on this Subject in the Papers of that City. It is adviſed, by the Writers, that Meaſures ſhould be uſed to prevent large Collections of People, that the Clergymen ſhould ſuſpend their Functions, and that all funeral Proceſſions ſhould be interdicted.—The Governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued a Proclamation, forbidding, under ſevere Penalties, all Intercourſe with the infected Streets, by the healthy Citizens of other Streets; and recommending a general Removal to the Country.

DIED.]—At Halifax, Mrs. MARY CLARKE Conſort of JAMES CLARKE Eſq; aged 53 formerly of this Town.

—A South Kingſtown on the 27th Ult. very deſervedly regretted, Miſs PATTY HELMS Daughter of Mr. Robert Helme, in the 17th Year of her Age, after a long and ſevere Illneſs, which ſhe bore with Chriſtian Fortitude and Patience. In her Society have loſt a real Ornament; her Friends and Relations a cheerful and agreeable Companion.

"*Life's blooming Spring juſt open to our Eyes,*
"*And ſtrikes the Senſes with a ſweet Surpriſe,*
"*When Death's fierce Aim uplifts the fatal Blow,*
"*That burls us breathleſs to the Earth below.*"

—At Providence, Mrs. MARY TILLINGHAST, Conſort of Capt. Joſeph Tillinghaſt—Mr. LEMUEL PITCHER—Mr. ROBERT FULLER—Mrs. MERCY NORTHUP

—In this Town, on the 28th Inſtant, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, Collector of the Cuſtoms for the Diſtrict of Norfolk and Portſmouth, in the State of Virginia, in the 47th Year of his Age.—The Services he rendered to his Country during the late War—his ſtrict Integrity, and extenſive Benevolence, endeared him to all his Acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 4.

ENTERED,	from
Ship Patty Collins,	Havanna
Sloop Greenwich, Hoxie,	New-Providence
— Clarifa Eſteack,	Baltimore
— Ranger Patrick,	Portland
— George Brown	New York
— Lucy Hathaway,	Ditto
— Polly Chace,	Ditto
— Fame Bays,	Ditto
CLEARED,	for
Sloop Randolph Cleveland	Dighton
— Sloop Leopard Winſlow,	Ditto
— George, Rhodes	Ditto
— Concord Cahoone	New York
— Friendſhip, Weiſſer,	Ditto
— Aurora C boone,	Ditto
— Quick Time, Tompkins,	Philadelphia
— Arvin Borden,	Ditto
— Pomona Earl,	Ditto
— Ranger, Patrick,	New London
— Farmer Grealy	Boſton
— N. York Packet, Shaw,	Charleſton
— Nancy, Eddy.	Norfolk

To be SOLD, at AUCTION, on Wedneſday the 13th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

A Store on the Long-Wharf, Eaſt of the Bridge, 26 Feet front, 22 Feet back, with a Six Feet Way North of ſaid Store.—Conditions at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1797.

Will be Sold (if applied for ſoon)

That valuable Eſtate, late

the Property of Joſeph Mathewſon, Eſq; pleaſantly ſituated in the Town of Coventry, within One Mile of the Stage Road leading from Providence to Norwich, containing 350 Acres of excellent Soil, 200 of which are under Improvement, the Remainder excellent Timber Land. The Buildings thereon are convenient, and in good Order. This Eſtate is really worth the Attention of any Gentleman deſirous of purchaſing a Farm. It is equal, if not ſuperior, to any Farm in New-England for Dairying, the Herbage being peculiarly adapted for making Cheeſe of the beſt Quality, which is fully proved by the high Eſteem in which the Dairy is held throughout the United States. May alſo be had with the Farm, the Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming and Dairying Utenſils, &c. The Whole will be ſold together, or the Farm only, on ſuch Terms as cannot fail to ſuit a Purchaſer. For further Particulars, apply to the Subſcribers, on the Premiſes, by whom an indiſputable Title will be given.

RUFUS & CALEB MATHEWSON.

Coventry August 25. 1797.

RAN AWAY, about the 10th of Auguſt, a Negro Woman, named COMFORT SLOCUM, about 22 Years of Age.—Had on, when ſhe went away, a blue and white ſtreaked Gown, a colored Petticoat, and a black Hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Woman, and delivers her to SAMUEL SLOCUM, of Newport, or ſecures her in any Gaol, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward and reaſonable Charges.—All Perſons are to bid harbouring, or entertaining, or employing, or carrying her off, on Penalty of the Law.

EBENEZER SLOCUM.

Portſmouth, Sept 2. 1797.

N B. She is a large Woman, ſomething fleſhy, combs her Hair, and twiſts it up before.

Juſt Publiſhed and for Sale, by

J. Richardſon,

At the POST OFFICE,

THE Studies of Nature—Tranſlated from the French of J. H. B. de St. Pierre, by H HUNTER, D. D 2 Volums Octavo, fine wove Paper.—Embelliſhed with Plates.——Alſo

The Naval Gazetteer:—being a Compleat Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate Account of all the Countries and Iſlands in the World.

Morſe's American Gazetteers and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.—Alſo,

Advocates for Devils Refuted, and their Hope, of The Damned Demoliſh'd; or, an Everlaſting Diſk, for *Hinchcliffe* and all his Confederates.—By WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, S. S. Miniſter of the Goſpel, at Providence Chapel, London.

☞ A Great Addition of NEW BOOKS is made to the Circulating Library.

Newport, 4th Sept. 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Spring Street, containing Five Rooms on a Floor; with a good Well of Water, Yard, and Garden, whereon ſtands a Stable.—The Lot is 80 Feet front by 50 back——For Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber on the Premiſes.

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1797.

LOST,

About a Fortnight ſince,

A Ten Dollar Bill of the United States Bank.——Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to Mr. Townſend, at the Coffee Houſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable FARM, containing about 140 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Crib thereon, ſituated at the South Part of the Town of Newport, adjoining the Sea, which for Goodneſs of Soil, and Advantages ariſing from Manure, Sand, Gravel, paving Stones, &c. &c. cannot be ſurpaſſed in the State.——Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Newport, Sept. 4 1797.

WHEREAS SARAH, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath Abandoned my Houſe, and Eloped from my Bed and Board, and hath behaved herſelf in a very unbecoming Manner, by blaſting the Character with Infamy and Slander:——Therefore, I think proper to forewarn the Public not to truſt her on my Account, for I am determined never to pay any Debts of her contracting after this Date.

JOSEPH TAGGART.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1797.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of OLIVER CORNELL, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

HANNAH CORNELL, *Executrix.*
STEPHEN B. CORNELL, *Executor.*

September 4, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe 4 Ten boxes of MOULD CANDLES—GUNPOWDER, in 1/2 Caſk—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

LOST,

A few Days ago, between this Place and Briſtol, in the River,

An Oil-Cloth Umbrella.

——If any Perſon has taken it up, and will leave it with the Printer, ſhall receive ample Reward.

glish fri. Hodys made his ape from the gate aft we board- her, where I saw me of his raisgen and centryme."

An extraordinary instance is related a Charlestonpaper of the recovery a man from a desperate case of the low fever, by being accidentally hed in Tar

ALBANY, August 21.

A gentleman of veracity, this day n Niagara, informs us, that a de- ment of 60 men, with two field es had left that post, a few weeks for the Mifippi; and that the s which remain amount to about with four field pieces: That they recently been visited by a party of 1000 Indians, mostly of the 6 Na- Hees accompanied by Col. Brandt and hiead Men; that they were trea- the ver liberal hospitality, and appeared co in their affected towards the United States. The object of this visit we did not learn.

August 25.

By Major Cass of the United States 3d regiment who arrived in this city on Monday last, we are informed, that he left Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, the 15th May last, and travelled through the North-Western Territory to Detroit; that as far as he could discover, the Indians shewed no hostile disposition towards the United States, although their minds appeared to be much agitated, and many of them were moving off to the Spanish side of the Mississippi. The spirit of desertion which had prevailed amongst the American troops at Detroit, had considerably abated previous to his departure, in consequence of energetic measures being adopted by Brigadier General Wilkinson. Great cordiality subsisted between the American and British officers in that quarter.

The electioneering campaign is already opening, says a correspondent, and the Chancellor of the State, the Hon. R. R Livingston, is talked of as candidate for the Chair of Government at the general Election to be holden in April next.

BENNINGTON, August 3

A quantity of purging Salts, manufactured from a spring in Orwell, in this State, has been exhibited to the district medical society, which are found to be equal, if not superior, to any of the imported salts:—They are less nauseous, and milder in their operation.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

A meeting has been called in Virginia, for the purpose of recommending amendments to the Constitution.

August 26.

National Debt and Resources of France and England.

Citizen St. Aubin has just made a comparative statement of the public debt of France and that of England. He states the capital of the debt of England to be 400 millions, that of France to be 200,833,666 l. sterling. The population of England 10 millions; that of France 28 millions. Share of each individual in the debt of England 30l. sterling; in France, 7 s. 4d. sterling. Each acre is loaded with a portion of the capital, in England, about 6 l. 5 s. in France, 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. sterling. Effective specie in England 25,000,000l. in France 66,000 000 l. sterling.

The Fashions at Paris for Women.

White, violet, slate blue Shamoy robes, with a triangular opening upon the bosom, with neck *à Pantique*, like men's shirts—*Head Dress*. Wigs of Chesnut, lighter colour, or ash colour; *chignon* turned up Spencer hat, caps tied under the chin with black velvet; iron grey or slate coloured stockings, and flat shoes.

August 31.

Dispatches from General Pinckney were received yesterday, by the arrival from Amsterdam, directed to the Secretary of State.

According to our private letters from Philadelphia, the fever there becomes more alarming. The statement of Burials in the different burying places for 48 hours, is 26 grown persons and 14 children.

BOSTON, Sept. 2

We do not remember any period, when the prospect of a speedy General Peace in Europe, was more auspicious than at present. We confess we have experienced several disappointments on the subject:—But there has not been so many concurring circumstances to build a well grounded expectation on, as now present themselves. The honorable reception of Lord Malmesbury in France, which was certainly the act of the Directory; the pacific sentiments of the Councils of the belligerent nations; and the readiness of both the French Directory and British Ministry to proceed to an *open* discussion on the subject, after the correspondence that has been *privately* kept up by couriers, since Lord Malmesbury's dismissal; are indications of a pacific termination of the discussion at an early period.—Added to this, almost every arrival speaks of Peace.

We were yesterday favoured with the following *a propos* communication:

FROM GLOUCESTER, Aug. 31.

"Capt. Girdler arrived here this afternoon from Bourdeaux, in 42 days passage. Five days ago he spoke a Frigate bound into Halifax, from which he was informed, that they had two day's before spoke a Packet from England; the Lieutenant of which informed them, that a Peace between Great Britain and France had been concluded upon:—That the Packet brought the official news, and that it might be depended on.——☞ *If the Packet above mentioned had the* July *mail on board, the account may be authentic; and, sailing as late as the 23d of* July, *would give her thirty days before spoke with.*

The U. S. Frigate Constitution, it is said, will be launched about the 21st inst. She is coppered, and in a state of much forwardness.

The orders for the uniform dresses of the officers has been received.

It is a pleasing fact, that Mr. Ivory Holland, of Mohawk river, (about 54 years old) late of Petersham, and formerly an officer in the Massachusetts continental army, has married off FOURTEEN DAUGHTERS, all of which are now living and in good health—by whom he becomes the Grand Parent of more than FORTY CHILDREN! Why need we be solicitous to encourage foreign emigration, when we so rapidly increase in population at home?

By the request of the Selectmen, His Excellency the Governor has directed that all vessels from the West India Islands, Spanish Maine, or ports of the United States to the Southward of New York, be detained at Castle William, till ascertained to be free from any infectious distemper.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 2.

Various exaggerated Accounts have prevailed in the Country, respecting the Progress of the Yellow Fever in this Town, which have prevented some of our Country Friends from coming in as usual. The Assurances of the Town Council, published in this Day's Gazette, must convince every one that the Town may be visited with perfect Safety.

NEWPORT, September 5.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to convene at Bristol, on Monday next, by Adjournment.

At the annual Town Meeting, held here on Tuesday last, for the Choice of Representatives, to sit in the General Assembly at October Session, the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; Mr. JOHN L BOSS, Col. ARCHIBALD CRARY, Mr. ROBERT LAWTON jun Mr. SAMUEL CARR, and Mr. WALTER CHANNING.

The Votes for 1st Representative for this State in the Congress of the United States, were chiefly divided between Judge TILLINGHAST, and JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq;—From the most correct Statement we could obtain, the Votes are as follow:—Tillinghast 1267—Burrill 1078—Scattering 196.

A Paris Paper of June 26 mentions that "The Emperor has consented to the Release of La Fayette, on Condition that the Prince and Princesses of the House of Bourbon should also be set at Liberty and put in Possession of their Property. As this last Article has been already resolved on by the Council of Five Hundred, the Enlargement of La Fayette must soon take Place."

An "American Post Office," has lately been established at Hamburg, through which Letters from the United States are carefully and promptly transmitted to any Part of Europe.

The malignant Fever still prevails at Philadelphia, and we should conceive with considerable Fatality and Violence, by the Length and the Number of excentric Publications on this Subject in the Papers of that City. It is advised, by the Writers, that Measures should be used to prevent large Collections of People, that the Clergymen should suspend their Functions, and that all funeral Processions should be interdicted.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a Proclamation, forbidding, under severe Penalties, all Intercourse with the infectious Streets, by the healthy Citizens of other Streets; and recommending a general Removal to the Country.

DIED.]—At Halifax, Mrs. MARY CLARKE Consort of JAMES CLARKE Esq; aged 53 formerly of this Town.

—At South Kingstown on the 27th Ult. very deservedly regretted, Miss PATTY HELME, Daughter of Mr. Robert Helme, in the 17th Year of her Age, after a long and severe Illness, which she bore with Christian Fortitude and Patience. In her Society have lost a real Ornament; her Friends and Relations a cheerful and agreeable Companion.

"*Life's blooming Spring just open to our Eyes,*
"*And strikes the Senses with a sweet Surprize,*
"*When Death's fierce Aim uplifts the fatal Blow,*
"*That hurls us breathless to the Earth below.*"

—At Providence, Mrs. MARY TILLINGHAST, Consort of Capt. Joseph Tillinghast—Mr. LEMUEL PITCHER—Mr. ROBERT FULLER—Mrs. MERCY NORTHUP

—In this Town, on the 1st Instant, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, Collector of the Customs for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, in the 47th Year of his Age.—The Services he rendered to his Country during the late War—his strict Integrity, and extensive Benevolence, endeared him to all his Acquaintance.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept. 4.

ENTERED, *from*

Ship Patty Collins, — *Havanna*
Sloop Greenwich, Hoxie, — *New-Providence*
— *Clarisa Estleck,* — *Baltimore*
— *Ranger Patrick,* — *Portland*
— *George Brown* — *New York*
— *Lucy Hathaway,* — *Ditto*
— *Polly Chace,* — *Ditto*
— *Fame Bois.* — *Ditto*

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Randolph Cleaveland — *Dighton*
— *Sloop Leopard Winslow,* — *Ditto*
— *George, Rhodes,* — *Ditto*
— *Concord Caboone* — *New York*
— *Friendship, Weisser,* — *Ditto*
— *Aurora Caboone,* — *Ditto*
— *Quick Time, Tompkins,* — *Philadelphia*
— *Arvin Borden,* — *Ditto*
— *Pomona Earl,* — *Ditto*
— *Ranger, Patrick,* — *New London*
— *Farmer Greely* — *Boston*
— *N. York Packet, Shaw,* — *Charleston*
— *Nancy, Eddy.* — *Norfolk*

To be SOLD, at AUCTION, on Wednesday the 13th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

A Store on the Long-Wharf, East of the Bridge, 26 Feet front, 22 Feet back, with a Six Feet Way North of said Store.—Conditions at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1797.

Will be Sold (if applied for soon)

That valuable Estate, late

the Property of Joseph Mathewson, Esq; pleasantly situated in the Town of Coventry, within One Mile of the Stage Road leading from Providence to Norwich, containing 350 Acres of excellent Soil, 200 of which are under Improvement, the Remainder excellent Timber Land. The Buildings thereon are convenient, and in good Order. This Estate is really worth the Attention of any Gentleman desirous of purchasing a Farm. It is equal, if not superior, to any Farm in New-England for Dairying, the Herbage being peculiarly adapted for making Cheese of the best Quality, which is fully proved by the high Esteem in which the Dairy is held throughout the United States. May also be had with the Farm, the Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming and Dairying Utensils, &c. The Whole will be sold together, or the Farm only, on such Terms as cannot fail to suit a Purchaser. For further Particulars, apply to the Subscribers, on the Premises, by whom an indisputable Title will be given.

RUFUS & CALEB MATHEWSON.

Coventry, August 25, 1797.

RAN AWAY, about the 10th of August, a Negro Woman, named COMFORT SLOCUM, about 22 Years of Age.—Had on, when she went away, a blue and white streaked Gown, a coloured Petticoat, and a black Hat. Whoever takes up said Woman, and delivers her to SAMUEL SLOCUM, of Newport, or secures her in any Gaol, shall receive THREE DOLLARS Reward and reasonable Charges.—All Persons are forbid harbouring, or secreting, or employing, or carrying her off, on Penalty of the Law.

EBENEZER SLOCUM.

Portsmouth, Sept 2, 1797.

N. B. She is a large Woman, something fleshy, combs her Hair, and twists it up before.

Just Published and for Sale, by

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

THE Studies of Nature—Translated from the French of Jo H. B. de St. Pierre, by H HUNTER, D. D 2 Volumes Oct vo, fine wove Paper.—Embellished with Plates.—Also

The Naval Gazetteer:—being a Compleat Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate Account of all the Countries and Islands in the World.

Morse's American Gazetteer, and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.—Also,

Advocates for Devils Refuted, and their Hope, of The Damned Demolish'd; or, an Everlasting Task, for *Winchester* and all his Confederates.—By WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, S. S. Minister of the Gospel, at Providence Chapel, London.

☞ A Great Addition of NEW BOOKS is made to the Circulating Library.

Newport, 4th Sept. 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situated in Spring Street, containing Five Rooms on a Floor; with a good Well of Water, Yard, and Garden, whereon stands a Stable.—The Lot is 80 Feet front by 50 back——For Particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the Premises.

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1797.

LOST,

About a Fortnight since,

A Ten Dollar Bill of the United States Bank——Whoever has found the same, and will return it to Mr. Townsend, at the Coffee House, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable FARM, containing about 140 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, Barn, and Crib thereon, situated at the South Part of the Town of Newport, adjoining the Sea, which for Goodness of Soil, and Advantages arising from Manure, Sand, Gravel, paving Stones, &c. &c. cannot be surpassed in the State.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to

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JOSEPH TAGGART.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1797.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of OLIVER CORNELL, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

HANNAH CORNELL, *Executrix.*
STEPHEN B. CORNELL, *Executor.*

September 4, 1797.

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☞ Likewise 4 Ton Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

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A few Days ago, between this Place and Bristol, in the River,

An Oil-Cloth Umbrella.

——If any Person has taken it up, and will leave it with the Printer, shall receive ample Reward.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ELEGIAC LINES on the late sudden and premature Death of Mr. JOHN GIBBS.

1.

THY Eyes, dear Youth! are clos'd in Night;
Thy Thread, alas! is spun;
Cut off, at once, from Light and Life,
Ere half thy Sands were run.

2.

How short the Date of human Things!
How transient are the Joys!
The Flower, that in the Morning springs,
The Evening Blast destroys!

3.

See, where absorb'd, in silent Grief,
The pensive Mother stands!
Some pitying Angel, send Relief,
And hold her frantic Hands!——

4.

O lost, too soon, lamented Shade,
Just op'ning into Man;
While Custom rul'd, and Passion sway'd,
Ere Reason's Pow'r began.

5.

Yet—let me here, the Word recall,
These rash Repinings shun;
'Twas Heaven's Will decreed his Fall,
And lo, Heaven's Will be done!—

6.

Let all who lov'd his Worth, his Truth,
Remember them, with Groans!
And all the Frailties of his Youth,
Be buried with his Bones.

THE PROSPECTS OF A COUNTRY PHYSICIAN

[*From "The* ALGERINE CAPTIVE; *or the Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill."*]

IN the autumn of one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, I returned to my parents, who received me with rapture. My father had reared, for me, a likely pie bald mare. On this he equipped me with horse furniture, not forgetting the little saddle bags, which I richly replenished with drugs, purchased at Boston. With a few books, and my surgeon's instruments, in my portmanteau, and a few dollars in my pocket, I set off, with a light heart, to seek practice, fame and fortune, as a country practitioner.

My primary object was to obtain a place of settlement. This I imagined an easy task, from my own acquirements, and the celebrity of my preceptor. My first stop was at a new township, though tolerably well stocked with a hearty industrious set of inhabitants. Five physicians of eminence had, within a few years, attempted a settlement in this place.—The first fell a sacrifice to strong liquor; the second put his trust in horses, and was ruined, by the loss of a valuable fire; the third quarrelled with the midwife, and was obliged to remove; he fourth having prescribed, rather unluckily, for a young woman of his acquaintance, grievously afflicted with a tympany, went to the Ohio; and the last, being a prudent man, who sold his books and instruments for wild land, and raised his own crop of medicine, was actually in the way of making a great fortune; as, in only ten years practice, he left, at his decease, an estate, both real and personal, which was appraised at one hundred pounds, lawful money. This account was not likely to engage the attention of a young man, upon whose education twice the sum had been expended.

In the next town, I was assured I might do well, as a physician, if I would keep a grog shop, or let myself, as a labourer, in the hay season, and keep a school in the winter. The first part of the proposition, I heard with patience; but, at the bare mention of a school, I left the town abruptly. In the neighbouring town, they did not want a physician, as an experienced quack doctor visited the place, every March, when the people had most leisure to be sick and take physick. He practised with great success, especially in slow consumptions, charged very low, and took his pay in any thing and every thing.—Besides, he carried a mould with him, to run pewter spoons, and was equally good at mending a kettle and a constitution.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Do to Ditto,
Whiting, Do to Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Well, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

A few 9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

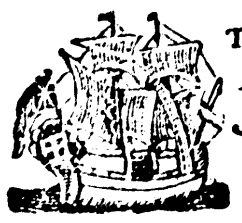
Newport, August 9, 1797.

For SALE,
George Champlin,

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

FOR SALE,



The Fast-Sailing Schooner

JUNO,

Burthen 76 Tons, well found, and may be sent immediately to Sea.—If not Sold, before Thursday the 7th of September next, she will on that Evening, be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Coffee-House.—Condition, Cash.

For Terms, apply to
E. BURRILL.

Newport, Aug. 19, 1797.

Just Received, and for Sale,

A Few Puncheons of high-proof Jamaica Spirits—Sugar, in Barrels—Coffee, Ginger, &c. &c.

Apply to E. BURRILL.

Who is in immediate Want of Three or Four Hundred Bushels of GOOD OATS.

Newport Aug 19, 1797

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Apply to ELISHA GIBBS.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

Just Received,

From on board the ship RUSSELL, from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent RHUBARB, warranted to be of a superior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemish or Impurity whatever—to be sold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thousand Pounds Weight.

Also, at a reduced Price—Nine Casks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very first Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as usual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Chests, with suitable Directions, prepared at the shortest Notice.—Apply to the Subscribers, at their Store in Thames Street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoking; Pigtail and Roper Tobacco for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted and will be sold as low as at New York or any other State

---

TO BE LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD situated on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE. For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

WHEREAS the Subscriber and MARY his Wife have mutually agreed to separate, each from the other, and whereas sufficient Provision hath been made for said Mary in the Articles of their Separation—Therefore all Persons are hereby forbidden to credit her on Account of the Subscriber, as he will not pay any Debts contracted by her

JOHN GRAVEL.

Newport, August 29, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Brick and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarsnets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Morsent, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn.—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell,

Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

J. Dennis

(*At the Store formerly belonging to* AARON LOPEZ *deceased*)

HAS FOR SALE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Which he will sell as cheap as bought at any Store in the United States:—Consisting of Books in Law, Physic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies, &c.—*American Gazetteer* (just from the Press) *Rousseau* on *Politics*, and his *new Practical System* of *Hunting*—*French* and *English* School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Aug. 14, 1797.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop in Thames Street, opposite Mr. [illegible]'s

An Assortment of ENGLISH [illegible] most fashionable Kinds [illegible],

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies, and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, changeable Lutestrings, and Tiffanies of various Colours, &c &c. &c.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Boots and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at the Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ELEGIAC LINES on the late sudden and premature Death of Mr. JOHN GIBBS.

1.

THY Eyes, dear Youth! are clos'd in Night;
Thy Thread, alas! is spun;
Cut off, at once, from Light and Life,
Ere half thy Sands were run.

2.

How short the Date of human Things!
How transient are the Joys!
The Flower, that in the Morning springs,
The Evening Blast destroys!

3.

See, where absorb'd, in silent Grief,
The pensive Mother stands!
Some pitying Angel, send Relief,
And hold her frantic Hands!——

4.

O loft, too soon, lamented Shade,
Just op'ning into Man;
While Custom rul'd, and Passion sway'd,
Ere Reason's Pow'r began.

5.

Yet—let me here, the Word recall,
These rash Repining's shun;
'Twas Heaven's Will decreed his Fall,
And lat, Heaven's Will be done!—

6.

Let all who lov'd his Worth, his Truth,
Remember them, with Groans!
And all the Frailties of his Youth,
Be buried with his Bones.

THE PROSPECTS OF A COUNTRY PHYSICIAN.

[*From "The* ALGERINE CAPTIVE; *or the Life and Adventures of Doctor Updike Underhill."*]

IN the autumn of one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, I returned to my parents, who received me with rapture. My father had reared, for me, a likely pie bald mare. Our saddle equipped me with horse furniture, not forgetting the little saddle bags, which I richly replenished with drugs, purchased at Boston. With a few books, and my surgeon's instruments, in my portmanteau, and a few dollars in my pocket, I set off, with a light heart, to seek practice, fame and fortune, as a country practitioner.

My primary object was to obtain a place of settlement. This I imagined an easy task, from my own acquirements, and the celebrity of my preceptor. My first stop was at a new township, though tolerably well stocked with a hardy Bostonois set of inhabitants. Five physicians of eminence had, within a few years, attempted a settlement in this place.—The first fell a sacrifice to strong liquor; the second put his trust in horses, and was ruined, by the loss of a valuable sire; the third quarrelled with the midwife, and was obliged to remove; the fourth having prescribed, rather unluckily, for a young woman of his acquaintance, grievously afflicted with a tympany, went to the Ohio; and the last, being a prudent man, who sold his books and instruments for wild land, and raised his own crop of medicine, was actually in the way of making a great fortune; as, in only ten years practice, he left, at his decease, an estate, both real and personal, which was appraised at one hundred pounds, lawful money. This account was not likely to engage the attention of a young man, upon whose education twice the sum had been expended.

In the next town, I was assured I might do well, as a physician, if I would keep a grog shop; or let myself, as a labourer, in the hay season, and keep a school in the winter. The first part of the proposition, I heard with patience; but, at the bare mention of a school, I fled the town abruptly. In the neighbouring [illegible], they did not want a physician, as an experienced itinerant doctor visited the place, every March, when the people had most leisure to be sick and take physick. He practised with great success, especially in slow consumptions, charged very low, and took his pay in any thing and every thing.—Besides, he carried a mould with him, to run pewter spoons, and was equally good at mending a kettle and a constitution.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Do. Ditto,
Whiting, Do. Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Large, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

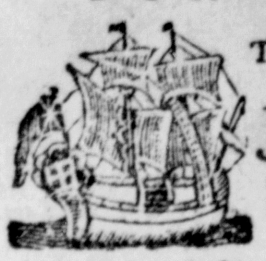
Newport, August 7, 1797.

For SALE, by
George Champlin,

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

FOR SALE,



The Fast-Sailing Schooner

JUNO,

Burthen 76 Tons, well found, and may be sent immediately to Sea.—If not Sold, before Thursday the 7th of September next, she will on that Evening, be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Coffee-House.—Condition, Cash.

For Terms, apply to
E. BURRILL.

Newport, Aug. 19, 1797.

Just Received, and for Sale,

A Few Puncheons of high-proof Jamaica Spirits—Sugar, in Barrels—Coffee, Ginger, &c. &c.

Apply to E. BURRILL.

Who is in immediate Want of Three or Four Hundred Bushels of GOOD OATS.

Newport Aug. 19, 1797

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-House on the Point, with a good Well of Water, and other Conveniences. Apply to ELISHA GIBBS.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux;

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

Just Received,

From on board the Ship RUSSELL, from CANTON,

A Quantity of excellent RHUBARB, warranted to be of a superior Quality to any ever imported into this Country, free from any Blemish or Impurity whatever—to be sold on very liberal Terms, in any Quantity, from One Dozen to One Thousand Pounds Weight.

Also, at a reduced Price—Nine Casks of LINSEED HOLLAND OIL—by repeated Trials proved to be of the very first Quality.

DRUGS, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as usual.

N. B. SEA MEDICINE Chests, with suitable Directions, prepared at the shortest Notice.—Apply to the Subscribers, at their Store in Thames Street, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, August 7, 1797.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and smoking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above articles are warranted and will be sold as low as at New York or any other State

---

TO BE LET,

The Wharf, Stores, &c.

belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD situated on Easton's Point, and Possession immediately given.—Also his MANSION HOUSE. For Terms, apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

WHEREAS the Subscriber and MARY his Wife have mutually agreed to separate, each from the other, and whereas sufficient Provision hath been made for said Mary in the Articles of their Separation—Therefore all Persons are hereby forbidden to credit her on Account of the Subscriber, as he will not pay any Debts contracted by her

JOHN GRAVEL.

Newport, August 19, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has just Opened, at his Store opposite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—Among which are

A VARIETY of Calicoes, Chintzes and Patches; Bock and Jaconet Muslins; Men's Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hose; Muslin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard-wide Irish Linens; a large Assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Assortment of English and India Sattins; an Assortment of Marseilles, Vest Patterns; Dimities and Muslinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams; Sarsnets and Lutestrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Assortment of Cravats; an Assortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Mersene, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thicksets and Velvets; Superfine and coarse Broadcloths; Superfine and coarse Cassimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d. to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.

Also—Rice and Indigo, by the Cask, or smaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Cord.—All which he is determined to sell, on very low Terms.

☞ He has just received, a fresh Supply of Ladies' MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of different Colours.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN'S,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table-Cloths.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,

A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Also another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell,

Two Townships in the District of Main, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

HE

Carriess on the BAKING Business, as usual—He has now on Hand, in Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

J. Dennis

(At the Store formerly belonging to
AARON LOPEZ *deceased,*

HAS FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Books and STATIONARY.

Which he will sell as cheap as bought at any Store in the States.—Consisting of Law, Physic, Philosophy, Geography, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Poetry, Novels, Romances, Plays, Miscellanies, &c.—*American Gazetteer* (just from the Press) *Rousseau on Politics, a new Practical System of Husbandry*—Also, a general Assortment of School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Aug. 14, 1797.

American manufactured

Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,

No. 1, to 8,

Warranted equal to Imported,

FOR SALE, by

Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 20, 1797.

Just received, and now selling, by

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop in Thames-street, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S,

An extensive Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest and most fashionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting—Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians—many entire new figured Calicoes, and a great Variety of Muslins, and Ladies, and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver HATS.

Likewise, changeable Lutestrings, and Tiffanies of various Colours, &c &c. &c.

For Sale, by

William & Tho. Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

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Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table-Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.